

## THE ALMA RECORD

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF ALMA, MICHIGAN

## FACTS FOR FOLKS ABOUT HENRY FORD

So much has been written and published about Henry Ford and his relation to the government, that it is very difficult to determine what is truth and what is not truth. There is a systematic propaganda directed toward making Ford a great hero, and there is no question but that he is a wizard in the manufacturing game, but some of his propositions for government seem foolish on the face of them, as for illustration his proposition to make enough paper money to buy Muscle Shoals and give it to him to manage. It also seems that the statement made that he returned all war profit to the government is without foundation.

Recently a book was issued entitled "The Truth About Henry Ford." It was advertised to be facts obtained at first-hand from Mr. Ford and his associates. It made the unqualified assertion that Mr. Ford refused to accept any war profits and that he had returned to the government \$29,000,000 which he made out of war contracts. A United States Senator interested in discovering the truth about Mr. Ford's financial relations with the government made inquiry of the Treasury department regarding the alleged return of Mr. Ford's war profits. That senator received a letter from Secretary Mellon, which reads in part as follows:

"I understand that you recently inquired over the telephone with respect to a statement which appeared in a book called 'The Truth About Henry Ford' to the effect that his war profits of about \$29,000,000 have been turned back to the Treasury and that you inquired particularly whether the Treasury ever received any such sum from Mr. Ford. I have had this matter investigated in the Treasury and find that the records do not show the receipt of any donation from Mr. Ford. I have accordingly written direct to Mr. Ford for information as to how the matter stands from his point of view.

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue advises me that his records show the designation of representatives of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to examine the books of the Ford plant covering the period of the war with a view to ascertainment of the war profits, but that work connected with this investigation proved to be of a very difficult character, and that so far as the Internal Revenue Bureau has been advised no results or conclusions have ever been obtained. For a year or more no progress has been made along these lines.

"The Treasury has also made informal inquiries of the War department with respect to the Ford contracts for the manufacture of parts of Liberty motors and the contracts in connection with the motor transport corps of the War department and has been advised that no deductions were made from the regular contract prices for articles to the War department. The Navy department has also informally advised the Treasury that in connection with the Ford contracts for the manufacture of Eagle boats no deductions were made from the regular contract prices therefor."

We do not believe that Henry Ford would make a safe man for U. S. Senator, President or any other public office because he would be taken up with his planning for manufacturing something on a cost plus basis.

## NOBODY WORRIES

We have but recently passed through a war that tried the souls of the universe and practically bankrupted half of the world. But nobody worries—in this country.

We paid out billions of dollars in upholding our army and navy and stand to lose billions more that we loaned to our allies, who now want the debts cancelled. But nobody worries.

We are only beginning to emerge from a period of business stagnation that would have rocked any other nation to its foundation. But nobody worries.

Hundreds of thousands of our citizens have had to be clothed and fed and housed by their friends or by charity because there was no employment for them. But nobody worries.

Taxes are high and expenses are heavy and everywhere it is a continual drain upon the resources of the people. But nobody worries.

We see war clouds constantly hovering over Europe, with apprehension rife in the breasts of the world lest the fires of hatred again break out and engulf the universe. But nobody worries.

We see our army reduced to a bleached skeleton and our navy but a dot upon the waters. But nobody worries.

We see the incessant and bitter fight between labor and capital raging with unabated fury, hampering construction, retarding progress, and raising periodical hell from one end of the country to the other. But nobody worries.

We see political battles fought with a degree of ferocity that would shame a cage of Bengal tigers.

We see royalty dethroned and reduced to poverty, governments crumbling from decay, millions dying from starvation in other lands, and whole peoples gradually descending to the savagery of the beasts of prey. But nobody worries.

And amidst all of this scrambling of the peoples and of the affairs of the world, why do the people of the United States possess the moral and physical courage to refrain from worry?

Because we are a God fearing and a God believing people. Because we are a republic founded upon the tenets of justice and right, with a firm and abiding faith that in the end right will prevail and justice will be done.

Because we are a people who have unbounded confidence in the stability of our government, regardless of the political complexion of the party that may be in power from year to year.

Because we prefer to do the things that work for success and happiness and let other people do the worrying that saps the vitality of life.

Why worry, anyway? It is a lot better to work.

There always is a chance for a man to improve, providing he has sense enough to learn the lessons that are brought to his door by the daily experiences in life. If you are not improving, better study your experiences.

## Where Your Taxes Go

How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author "Washington Close-Up," "Banks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Business Methods.

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## XX. HAPHAZARD EXTENSION

The Department of Agriculture is one instance of how governmental establishments grow and spread and extend their activities, once they get started. The bureau of fisheries, in the Department of Commerce, is another. It had a modest beginning, and not so very long ago. Prior to 1871 there was no branch of the federal government especially charged with the consideration of fishery affairs.

Several of the states had established fish commissions and these state authorities, supported by private interests, began to agitate for a national bureau devoted to fishery interests.

So it came about that by 1871 congress was ready to yield and begin to make appropriations. The first one was for \$5,000 and provided for a commissioner of fish and fisheries to prosecute investigations and inquiries "with the view of ascertaining whether any and what distinction in the number of food fishes of the coast and in the lakes of the United States has taken place; and also whether any and what protective, prohibitory or precautionary measures should be adopted in the premises; and shall report upon the same to congress."

The commissioner was to draw no pay, for it was provided by congress in the same joint resolution that he should be a civil officer of the government, of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fishes of the coast, who should serve without additional compensation. The then assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, by name Spencer Fullerton Baird, was chosen as the best man for the job, and so he proved to be. He made the little acorn grow. He was industrious and competent and knew how to get along with congress. He was diligent and he stood before kings. See what happened.

Remember, he started out with \$5,000 to discover whether there had been any diminution of the supply of food fishes along the coasts or in the lakes. He was at the head of an independent investigation and reported directly to congress. The thing was kept alive by annual appropriations as an independent institution until 1903, when it was incorporated into the newly formed Department of Commerce and Labor as the bureau of fisheries.

By 1909 the annual appropriation had grown to \$803,320, and the bureau had a permanent personnel of 325. At that time the land owned and occupied by the bureau at its fish cultural and biological stations had an aggregate area of over 12,000 acres, with a value of \$240,000. The improvements and equipment at these stations represented an investment of more than \$1,000,000. Other property of the bureau at that time included four seagoing steam and sail vessels, 20 steam launches and 150 small sail, power and rowboats, which with equipment had a value of \$300,000. Its six fish transportation cars were valued at \$45,000. Indeed, the total investment of the government in fishery-service property ran to about \$1,585,000. That was back in 1909.

Well, it hasn't stopped growing; bigger and busier than ever, as the advertisements say. The appropriation by congress for the fiscal year 1919 was \$1,183,140, and for 1921, \$1,207,110. Besides what congress gave, the President allotted in 1918 and 1919, out of his private fund "for the national security and defense," \$100,000. With the years of its growth and increasing funds the bureau had taken on many new functions and activities.

Until recently the bureau was administering to the best of its ability the laws relating to the terrestrial and arboreal fur bearers of Alaska, but the duty was incongruous to its legitimate functions. Congress finally conceded that the pursuit of foxes does not constitute a fishery. The cultivation of minks cannot be successfully conducted in a fish hatchery.

Apparently, as so many other establishments under the executive branch have, the fisheries service had become all cluttered up with duties and jobs it is not fitted or equipped to handle.

All of which is a long, long way from an investigation of the possible diminution of food fish along the coast.

I don't pretend to say of the fisheries bureau that it has performed inefficiently either its proper work or the added activities that have been imposed upon it. For all I know it may be and is a great national blessing, and managed with maximum skill, intelligence and real economy. I hope it is.

I cite it here only as an example of a branch of governmental activity that has grown up haphazard from a small beginning to be a great, costly, far-reaching enterprise that by its own confession is overlaid with duties, functions and activities unrelated to its legitimate and essential business—the care, propagation and study of all manner of food fish.

## Beauty in Everything.

You do not know what you may find each day; perhaps you may only pick up a fallen feather, but it is beautiful, every filament. Always beautiful; everything beautiful.—Richard Jeffries

## The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE XLII.—WASHINGTON

THE story of Washington, the forty-second state of the Union, is tied up with two of our presidents. The first is obvious, for it was in honor of our first president, George Washington, that the state was named, as a lasting memorial to this great soldier-statesman. But the actual fate of this region was due to President Polk and formed the main issue in his campaign for election in 1844.

Previous to that time, the country north of California and extending to Alaska, which was then owned by Russia, was called the Oregon territory. Claim was laid to this region by both Great Britain and the United States as has been seen in the story of Oregon. In 1818, when the boundary between Canada and the United States was settled, this line was definitely placed from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky mountains. But no agreement could be reached west of that, and it was left under an arrangement whereby this territory was to be jointly occupied by the British and Americans.

Settlers from the United States began to come into the Northwest in such numbers that the United States felt that they should own this section, which included the present states of Oregon and Washington, and British Columbia, through the right of possession. Agitation in favor of actively pushing our claims became so strong that when Polk was nominated by the Democrats in 1844, one of the main planks in the party platform was the famous one popularly called, "Fifty-four forty or fight."

In 1846 a peaceful settlement was made with England on a compromise basis.

In 1853 Washington territory was separated from Oregon. It did not, however, become a state until 1889, and then only after thirteen years petitioning for admission.

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## Weather and Crop Bulletin

Lansing, Mich. May 2, 1922

The week began with light rains but fair weather prevailed generally beginning on Wednesday and continuing until the close of the week. Sunshine was abundant, averaging about 75 per cent. The weather was cold until Sunday with freezing temperature nearly every night and cold northerly winds. Vegetation made very slow growth. A gradual rise in temperature began Saturday and Sunday and Monday were warm. Vegetation which had made singular growth began to develop rapidly and fruit buds opened on cherry and plum trees. Wheat, rye, meadows and pastures made rapid growth. Fair weather and abundant sunshine dried out the soil and the work of plowing and seeding of oats, barley and early potatoes made rapid advance. Corn ground was in good condition for working at the close of the week.

Live stock is in good condition, except hogs. A large number of correspondents report heavy losses in new litters.

D. A. Seelye, Meteorologist

## Explaining Color of Races.

Almost every little girl knows that if she is very, very good her hair will curl, but who suspected that, if we stopped salting our food, we should become black and have flat noses? A European savant has it all worked out! Originally all men were black and remained so as long as they were content to live on fruit and roots. But the Americans began to eat meat and became red, the Asians began to milk and became yellow, and the Caucasians ate too much salt and so turned white.—Youth's Companion.

## Sixteenth Century Statues.

Excavations carried on in the old cemetery of Courcoubeuf (Sarthe) have led to the discovery of two statues of the sixteenth century. One represents a seigneur armed cap-a-pie. It is executed in stone and has suffered some mutilation. The other statue is in terra cotta and life-size. It represents a woman kneeling at prayer, her hands joined, evidently a castellan's lady. The head is missing. In the sixteenth century the custody of Courcoubeuf belonged to Diane de Meridor, comtesse de Montsoreau.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLES

Pere Marquette Railroad

Westbound Eastbound  
 8:15 a. m. 10:15 a. m.  
 5:54 p. m. 8:55 p. m.

Daily and Sunday

Ann Arbor Railroad

Northbound Southbound  
 8:35 a. m. 7:15 a. m.  
 12:25 p. m. 12:10 p. m.  
 9:05 p. m. 4:58 p. m.

Daily and Sunday

10:30 p. m. 6:30 a. m.  
 Run Sunday only. 24-h

## The Open Forum

This Forum will accept communications up to 300 words in length on matters of community and county interest. Communications in regard to personal controversies, religious discussions and political disputes will not be accepted. All copy must be in not later than Tuesday and all communications must be signed.

Alma, Mich. May 1, 1922

Morning Glory City.

A good many small towns have become large cities through some distinctive discovery or venture—a boom due to some enterprise or another. Other towns have become famous through mines, mineral springs, etc. People from all over hear of this due to advertising through the medium of print, or through the travelling public. The latter mention anything that has some distinction to it and take special pains in telling about anything of a conspicuous nature, etc.

My proposal is this: Everybody in and around Alma sow some morning glories, all over the city, along the fences and along the roads leading into the city, and at every house where there is room to sow some. The morning glory, as everyone knows, has no equal in its nature and will grow almost anywhere. It needs very little care or cultivation and the seeds that drop on the ground in the fall come up again in the spring without looking after them. Anybody can sow them. The seeds should be sown about an inch apart and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep.

No need going into detail telling how this would advertise Alma from coast to coast, in every state. The traveling public would mention it wherever the people go. There is no question but what it will bring a lot of people to our city as visitors, and many will come to live here, as things of less interest than that have made people move to a town and become permanent citizens of the town. Besides it will be pleasant for all of us to look at these morning glories.

I hope everybody is enough interested in our city to do this and to let the outside people know we can feather our own nest. In place of moving from the town to another looking for a nest that is feathered why not stay here and help us to do it here. Help us make Alma a peacemaker instead of a follower. Alma is the Garden Spot of Michigan, so why not make it the Glory of Michigan, in other words, the City of Morning Glories.

W. J. Kickbush

Citizen and taxpayer of Alma.

The Library Pest.

You got a book out of the library, and notice that some other reader has improved on the author by underscoring the printed text or pencilled notes in the margin. Occasionally these show intense interest and deep thought. But librarians say most of the "improvements" are changes in punctuation. Some folks are so busy looking for other people's mistakes that they haven't any time for their own.

Record Directory

FOR READY REFERENCE

President and Congress

President, Warren G. Harding, Ohio. Salary, \$75,000, with allowance for traveling expenses up to \$25,000 extra, and \$100,000 more for death, fire and White House expenses—\$245,000 in all. (Subject to change.)

Vice-President, Calvin Coolidge, Mass. salary, \$212,000. President pro tem of senate, Albert B. Cummins, Iowa.

Speaker of House, Frederick H. Gillett of Mass.—salary \$12,000. The 66 Senators and 435 Representatives of 67th congress receive \$7,500 salary each, with mileage extra 20 cents a mile each way, each session, figured on distance between their homes and Washington; also \$125 extra for stationers, newspapers, etc. Each is also allowed \$2,500 a year for clerk hire. Ratio of representation, one member to each 211,811 population.

New Division in 67th Congress: House 50 Rep., 153 Dem., 1 Soc. Senate 59 Rep., 3 Dem.

J. S. Senators—Chas. E. Townsend, Truman H. Newberry.

Representative in Congress—Joseph W. Fordney.

The Cabinet

Arranged in order of presidential succession:

Sec'y State, Charles E. Hughes, N. Y. Treasurer, Andrew W. Mellon, Pa.; War, John W. Weeks, Mass.; Atty-Gen., Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio; Postmaster-Gen., Will H. Hays, Ind.; Sec'y Navy, Edwin Denby, Mich.; Interior, Albert B. Fall, N. Mex.; Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, Iowa; Commerce, Herbert C. Hoover, Calif.; Labor, James J. Davis, Pa. Salary of each \$12,000.

The Supreme Court

Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, salary \$15,000. Associate Justices, salary \$14,500 each: Jos. McKenna, Calif. (Rep.); Oliver W. Holmes, Mass. (Rep.); Wm. B. Day, Ohio (Rep.); Willis VanDevanter, Wyo. (Rep.); Mahlon Pitney, N. J. (Rep.); James McReynolds, Tenn. (Dem.); Louis D. Brandeis, Mass. (Dem.); John H. Clarke, Ohio (Dem.)

Michigan Government

Governor, Alex. J. Groves, salary, \$2,000.

Lieut. Gov., Thomas Reed, salary, \$800.00.

Secretary of State, Charles J. Deland, salary, \$2,000.00.

State Treas., Frank E. Goodman, salary, \$2,500.00.

Auditor Gen., Oran M. H. Fuller, salary, \$2,500.00.

Attorney Gen., Martin Wiley, salary \$2,000.00.

Sup. of Public Instruction, Thomas E. Johnson, salary, \$1,000.00.

State Highway Com. Frank C. Rogers, salary, \$150.00.

Senat. of District, Aaron Amos, salary, \$800.00.

Representative of District, David G. Locke, salary, \$800.00.

Supreme Court Judges, salary \$7,000.00; Joseph B. Moore, Joseph B. Moore, Howard Weist, Grant Fellows, John W. Steele, Geo. M. Clark, John E. Birn, Nelson Sharp.

County Officers

Recruit Judge, Edward J. McIntosh, salary \$2500.00.

Judge of Probate, James C. Kress, salary, \$4,000.00.

Sheriff, A. T. Wilbert, salary, \$2,000.00.

Clerk, Bernice Case, salary, \$1,500.00.

Treas., Sidney Evers, salary, \$200.00.

Treas., Wm. A. Fabbio, salary, \$1,200.00.

Health Officer, Dr. John N. Day, salary, \$1,000.00.

Chief of Police, James H. Campbell, salary, \$1,750.00.

Superintendents, 1st ward, Joseph E. Fuller, 2nd ward, Nicholas J. Said, 3rd ward, Albert P. Cook, 4th ward, Jacob D. Holman, salary, \$3.00 per day of actual time.

City Government

Mayor, Chas. R. Murphy, salary, \$200.00.

City Commissioners, John C. Chick, Floyd Glass, A. J. Archer, Philip Cresser, salary, \$200.00.

City Manager, Wm. E. Reynolds, salary, \$5,000.00.

City Clerk, Francis C. Hayward, salary, \$2,000.00.

City Treasurer, D. W. Adams, salary, \$1,800.00.

City At-Large, Wm. A. Fabbio, salary, \$1,200.00.

Health Officer, Dr. John N. Day, salary, \$1,000.00.

Chief of Police, James H. Campbell, salary, \$1,750.00.

Superintendents, 1st ward, Joseph E. Fuller, 2nd ward, Nicholas J. Said, 3rd ward, Albert P. Cook, 4th ward, Jacob D. Holman, salary, \$3.00 per day of actual time.

## Alma Elevator Company

Business, Established 1897

Where you can always sell your Hay, Grain, Beans, etc.

WE RETAIL

Coal Wood

Hay and Straw

Ground Feed and Poultry Feeds and do

Custom Grinding

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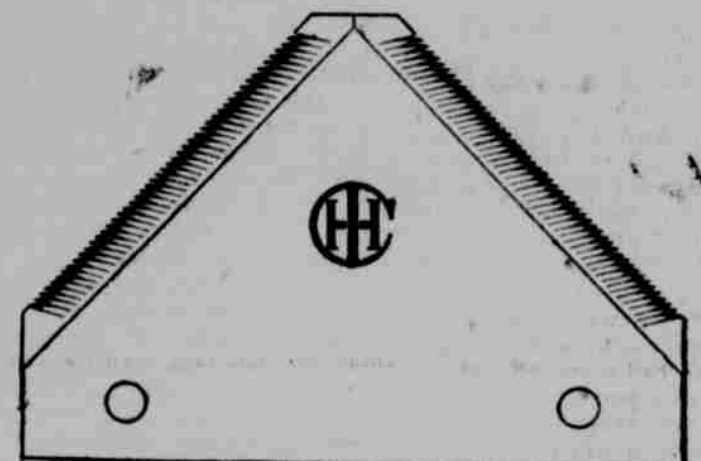
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## Order Repairs Now

and Get Genuine IHC Repairs for International Machines

We Sell the Genuine Why Take Chances With Any Others?



J. M. Montigel &amp; Son

Farm Machine Headquarters

## Strand Theater

SUNDAY AND MONDAY

Bert Lytell

—IN—

## "A Trip to Paradise"

A Coney Island lad bucking up against Paternity and Immortality. The Choir Invisible of Heaven trying to teach a Jazz Kid the tune. A roller coaster Artist rolling to Perdition, with Wife on the Brakes.

—ALSO—

AL ST. JOHN

—IN—

## "Straight From the Farm"

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

Elsie Ferguson

—IN—

## "FOOTLIGHTS"

Before the footlights she was Lisa Parsinova, ze g-r-r-reat Russian actress. But off stage she was only pretty Lizzie Parsons from New England! And then Lizzie's ideal man had to go and fall in love with Lisa and her Russian ways! All the glamour of back-stage is in this inside story of a star—the story of the life the public never even hears about.